

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, August 22.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 83; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.80c.; Per Ton, \$77.80. 88 Analysis Beets, 9c. 11 1/4d.; Per Ton, \$81.70.

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—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2931

LATE NUUANU DAM EXPOSURES BRING OUT SOME OTHER THINGS

Pump Installation Bungled— Auditor May Refuse Pay- ment for Operation.

After the Howland pump is geared up to drive the necessary water, provided it doesn't wreck itself in the operation, there is no guarantee that it will be kept running. If it is, there is likely to be another sharp clash between the Auditor and the Department of Public Works and another chance to delay the work and pile up legal expenses in a suit. In short, the claim of the department is that the pump has been installed to supply water whereby the contractor may do extra sluicing and thus hurry the construction work, the cost of operating the pump to be paid for by the contractor as extra work on which the government will pay him fifteen per cent. The claim of the Auditor in this is that there is nothing in the contract or in the amended contract to justify the expense of operating this pump at all; that there is nothing in the contracts to necessitate the contractor operating the pump, and that if he does so it will have to be at his own expense, not at the expense of the government. From this it will seem that the farther the whole pump business is looked into and scrutinized the worse the middle gets, commencing from the antedated bid of the manufacturer down to the present time when the pump is being overgeared to do what it was supposed to do normally.

Yesterday the Auditor was figuring that, at the rate of progress up till yesterday, the contractor would be put to an expense of nearly thirty dollars a day to run the pump to place earth in position for which he will receive at contract price only sixteen dollars. This did not appear to be a paying proposition for the contractor, but it was suggested to him that as a matter of fact the contractor would get his sixteen dollars for placing the earth and that the government would pay for running the pump and give Whitehouse a fifteen per cent commission on the cost. This made Fisher sit up.

"Do you mean to say that it is proposed for the government to pay for

the running of that pump?" he asked, and when assured that that was what the Superintendent of Public Works proposed, calling the pumping extra work, he said: "Well, that remains to be seen. If the government is going to do that it might as well get in and build the dam for the contractor. At that rate it is going to cost the government more to put in the earth than if it left the contractor alone to put in the earth with his aerial tram at a cost of sixty cents a yard."

And it is just the very point that Holloway and Howland are striving to impress upon the Governor, that all the objection to the pump has arisen from the fact that the contractor wants to do hand work instead of sluicing. This was told the Governor repeatedly at the inspection of the dam on Wednesday and appears to be the main argument the department can produce in favor of the expense bill it is incurring over the pump.

WHAT AILS THE PUMP.
A well-known pump man yesterday, after having visited the reservoir and inspected the pump in question, is of the opinion that the machinery would do its work if it had been installed properly.

"There is altogether too much friction in the pipe line," he said, "because Howland has put the pipe in upside down. You would think that any fifteen-year-old school girl would know better. The pipe ought to have been put together the same as a stove-pipe is put together. Everyone but Howland knows how that ought to be done."

But in setting up the pump a still greater blunder was made, something over which everybody at the dam except Howland was laughing yesterday. It appears that when the pump was started up yesterday morning the upside down pipe burst, necessitating another shut-down. Taking advantage of the lull the engineer at the pump decided to take up his suction pipe and overhaul it. Taking it apart he found that when the pump was put up the necessity of knocking out the wooden blocks put into the valve to keep it from lumping in transit from the factory had never occurred to anyone and the pump had been doing its best to work for the past ten days with its vital parts all clogged up. In the meanwhile the thirteen-inch pulley had arrived on the grounds, but Howland decided that perhaps after all it would not be needed to prove his pump the promised peach, now that the worm had been located. The pump was started up with the old pulley and the discharge of water was doubled at once. In glee Howland ordered the contractor to put more men in the sluicing ground and two more shovellers were sent up, making seven in all. The extra flow of water made work for them all right and the seven only jammed the same once.

TRouble A LONGSTANDING ONE.

The wherefore of this pump, the cause of the present disagreement, (Continued on page 3.)

A Leading Contractor Roasts Department of Public Works Unsparingly.

"I have done nearly four-fifths of the government contract work done in the Territory during the past eight years," said E. J. Lord, the well known contractor last night, "but now I have cleared out my outfit and have quit. I wouldn't figure on another job for the Department of Public Works so long as the incompetents in charge are left there. I have told Holloway this and I mean it."

"Never since Holloway has been in charge with Howland under him as his assistant has there been a decent specification made out in the department, not one single specification upon which a man could figure an intelligent bid. And there never will be any decent work done in the department until Howland is fired. That man is ignorant and so swelled up with himself that he doesn't know that he is ignorant. He cannot draw up a decent specification and when it comes to practical work—pshaw, he don't know the difference between concrete and stable sweepings."

"While Marston Campbell was Superintendent of Public Works there was none of this trouble between the contractors and the department. Campbell was an engineer and you could go to him and get some reason. Now there isn't a real engineer in the whole department and there hasn't been a contract over which there has not been squabbles and rows and lawsuits. It has got to be now that a contractor has to figure in his lawyer's fees for suing the department for his pay after he has done his work and add that to his contract price."

"I have done contract work in the United States, Mexico and Canada, and I know what I am talking about. I have contracted here under Campbell and I had no trouble, but I have had trouble in everything I have done after Howland got into the department. I am mixed up in two rows now, one the Kailhi sewer contract and the

other the contract for laying the pipe to the Nuuanu dam. In the Kailhi contract I consider that I have been continually done up and actually robbed and you can quote me as saying so. In all the troubles between the contractors and the department, Howland starts the muddles with his ignorance, then he passes the buck up to Holloway. Holloway isn't man enough to try to straighten them out and passes the buck up to the Attorney General. Now what does any Attorney General know about the construction of public works?"

"Take the different contracts I have been in. I figured on the putting in of the concrete seawall and the plans prepared by the department showed that the wall would have to go in at a depth of nine feet. When I started to put them in we had to work to a depth of twenty-five feet. That shows how good their plans were. Then I had the contract for the Kilauea slip dredging. The specifications read that the dredged material was to be dumped on the Ward estate property on the beach. But as soon as I started in I found that the government had no right to dump the material there and I had to buy more railroad line and run the stuff 4000 feet further away. When it came to putting down the pipe to the Nuuanu reservoir the government had secured no right-of-way, although the specifications read that the pipe was to go through the Dowsett property. When my men began to trench on that property they were driven off and the location line had to be shifted two thousand feet up the hill."

"That's the kind of specifications and work that Howland is doing, and is backed up by Holloway in it. Before the ink is dry on your contract they are around to change it and try to make you do work for which you have never figured. They make verbal agreements with you and then turn around and deny ever having made such agreements. Howland butts in, in his ignorant way, and tries to do up the contractor and in this he never saves anything for the government, only piling up a bill of expense for it. He won't hire a man as an inspector who knows more than himself and as a consequence he never has a competent inspector in the department, or if he does get one he fires him and the man has to leave the country. The men he has and calls inspectors are spies. They simply hang around and spy on the contractor and do not pay attention to the work of inspection. They are taking notes for Howland, who told me himself once that he was only in this business to learn and that he was going into contracting himself some time."

"I have never received a cent from the government yet in payment for the work of installing the Kailhi sewer system. The half that the Bishop Estate promised to pay I have received, but nothing from the government. The first contract I made for this work was (Continued on page 3.)

TAFT CAMPAIGNS IN KENTUCKY ON HIS WAY WEST

(Associated Press Cables.)

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, August 23.—Secretary Taft opened the state campaign in a speech here last night. The elections in this state occur on November 5.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., August 20.—President Roosevelt spoke here today at the cornerstone laying of the Pilgrims Memorial monument.

COLUMBUS, O., August 20.—The mother of Secretary Taft is seriously ill, and the Secretary's trip abroad may be postponed in consequence.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 20.—Registered mail sacks containing a quarter of a million dollars disappeared from a Burlington road train on Sunday night.

PARIS, August 20.—A brother of the present Sultan of Morocco has been proclaimed Sultan.

TSINGTAU, August 20.—A dynamite explosion in the Fangste mine killed two Germans and one hundred Chinese.

CASABLANCA, August 20.—The Moors lost 2000 men in an engagement today, but continue to advance. The warships are shelling.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—Mayor Taylor has issued an edict removing the members of the Police Commission from their positions, charging them with having shielded criminals and prevented the putting down and the punishment of crime in the city. Resistance to the edict has been announced, the entire police force of San Francisco being implicated in the opposition to the order.

LONDON, August 21.—The dispute between Newfoundland and the United States regarding the fishery rights off the coast of the former country will be submitted to The Hague Court of Arbitration for settlement.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—There is a renewal of the former unsanitary conditions in Cuba, following the withdrawal of the United States' troops. Yellow fever, which had been practically stamped out through the cleaning up work of the American soldiers, is again prevalent, causing much alarm among medical circles.

PARIS, August 21.—General Drude, commander of the French forces in Morocco, has asked the French government to send him reinforcements. The situation at Casablanca is serious and all the forces from the French and Spanish warships have been landed to protect the position of the allies in the town.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Capt. O. M. Anderson, Chief of Sharpshooters, has gone east.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—Japanese performers have been arrested here with military plans in their possession.

PORTLAND, Ore., August 22.—Following the failure of the Oregon Trust Savings Bank the officials of the bank were arrested.

OMAHA, August 21.—The scarcity of labor on the Harriman railway lines has forced the companies to buy coal, although they have abundance in their own mines.

PARIS, August 21.—The Moroccan situation is again becoming serious. The appearance of a new Moorish army at Casablanca is causing much apprehension.

TANGIER, August 21.—It is reported that the Sultan's troops have defeated the Knaiss tribesmen. Six hundred Moors were killed.

PORTLAND, Ore., August 21.—The Trust Savings Bank has closed through inability to realize on its securities.

CONCORD, N. H., August 21.—The suit against Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, has been withdrawn.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The famous Stanford diamonds, which were appraised at half a million, have been sold for \$350,000.

DANNEMORA, New York, August 23.—Three hundred and twenty convicts confined in the state penitentiary here, rioted yesterday and attempted a wholesale escape. The interior of the penitentiary was wrecked by the maddened prisoners and to put down the riot the guards were forced to fire upon them, killing one of the rioters and wounding others.

PARIS, August 22.—Gen. Drude, who commands the forces of the allies, will soon have 5000 men to protect Casablanca. The French shelled the advancing Moors with deadly effect today.

CASABLANCA, August 22.—There is urgent necessity for reinforcement of the forces of the allies. The warships of the united squadrons are shelling the Arabs. The hostile tribesmen are increasing.

PARIS, August 22.—One thousand sharpshooters have been dispatched to join the forces at Casablanca.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—The old Police Commissioners retired today without trouble. Chief of Police Dinan resigned and the new Board was appointed.

SEAGWAY, August 22.—The mail sack containing \$45,000 of gold dust has been stolen.

MANILA, August 22.—The Nationalist party have the largest representative assembly.

YOKOHAMA, August 22.—The American cruiser fleet sailed for Honolulu today.

TRANSPORTATION KING DUE TODAY

Sir James Mills Coming on Manuka on Way Back From London.

The Royal Mail steamer Manuka, which will probably be off port this morning, will bring as a passenger Sir James Mills, the managing director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, which controls the Royal Mail and other lines. He is returning from the Navigation Conference held in London, where the matter of transportation of the mails and passengers in the Pacific was thoroughly discussed.

While in England on the present trip Sir James was knighted by King Edward for the great services to the British Government which he had performed in the line of transportation. While there it is understood that he completed plans which will give a much better service between Australia and Vancouver, via this port. His visit here will probably be taken up with the transportation problem to be solved here, which he may be able to help out with the new vessels now being built and under contemplation for this run.

MANY LAND MATTERS.

Governor Frear spent most of yesterday morning in consultation with Land Commissioner Pratt. Pratt presented a large number of matters which have been accumulating in the department for a long time, but which for one reason or another it has not been possible to dispose of. The matters include claims for water rights on every one of the islands, homestead matters, leases and sales of public lands, exchanges, rights of way, and every class of matter with which the department has to deal. None of the matters, it is said, were such as involve any questions of land policy with regard to settlers or homesteads.

GOVERNOR AND KAPAA LANDS

Consideration of These Lands Is to Be Gone Into Thoroughly.

Next Wednesday has been set by Governor Frear for the consideration, with Land Commissioner Pratt, of what are commonly known as the Kapa lands. It was on some of these lands that it was attempted to settle the Molokans, not one of whom is now left in the islands. The survey department of the Territory is at present engaged in a survey of these lands, or some of them, with the design of dividing them up into homesteads and town sites. This work was begun under Governor Carter's administration and has proceeded almost to completion.

"Col. Spaulding is expected to be here next Wednesday," said Governor Frear yesterday, "and I expect to go thoroughly into the whole subject of what shall be done with these lands. The questions involved are not simple nor easy. In what are commonly spoken of as the Kapa lands there are seven ahupuaas lying side by side and running from the sea to the mountain. Some of them have water and some of them have not. Some of them are watered from others. In one case there is a crisscross of waters, a part of one being watered from another, and a part of the other from the one. There are questions of reservations for churches and for school houses. What can be done with the land and how it can best be done are the problems to be solved."

"It is probable that a part of the lands will be offered for homesteading and a part will be put up at auction to the highest bidder. The effort will be made to make such disposition of the lands as the facts justify in the best interests of the Territory."

BIG NEW PLANT FOR LOCAL FIRM

Catton and Neill Construct a Modern Machine Shop in Kakaako.

The firm of Catton, Neill & Co., which has been incorporated in this city for the past nine years, has found that its business has increased to such a degree that it has taken a long lease of the block at the corner of South and Second streets, owned by the Bishop Estate, on which buildings for a modern and enlarged plant are now being erected. The buildings and machinery which are to be installed at present will cost well upward of \$50,000 and will give Catton & Neill a plant which will enable them to do sugar mill work of any kind.

At present there are two buildings in course of construction. The largest of these is the machine shop, which will be, for the present, sixty-five feet in width and two hundred feet in length. It will have a 15-ton Niles traveling crane, of the most modern type, which will run on a track forty feet in length, with a lift of thirty-two feet. This building is so constructed that it can be increased to run around the entire block, being sixty-five feet in width, with a hollow space in the center, which will be used for the smaller buildings which are necessary.

The powerhouse is also under construction, and is a building twenty feet by fifty-five. In this building will be the boilers, engines, blowers and pumps. All the power for the entire plant will be supplied from this building, and electricity will be used for all the machinery. The larger machines will each have their separate motors, but the smaller machines will be grouped in various sections on shafts.

The lease on the present foundry (Continued on Page 3.)

REV. W. F. CRAFTS IN HONOLULU

The Man Who Took Governor Carter as Authority on Opium.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, who was in Honolulu last March, and created considerable feeling by his public statements regarding the increase of the use of opium among the native Hawaiians in a speech before the senate, though he based his statements on information given him by the then Governor Carter, passed through Honolulu again yesterday, a passenger on the Aorangi.

In his speech before the senate he said that the use of opium was growing rapidly among the native Hawaiians and was proving a most baneful and mortal habit among them. The growth of the use of opium was emphatically denied by nearly all of the native senators, each speaking for his own district and from his own experience and observation.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts said last evening that he was very glad to know it, if it were not the fact that the use of opium was growing among the Hawaiians, though he did not think he could be criticized for accepting the statements of the Governor of the Territory as authoritative.

Since he was here in March, Dr. Crafts has been in Japan, China, the Philippines and Australia. Everywhere he has sought to arouse interest in the subject and in most countries he has organized societies to combat the evil. In Australia, the Prime Minister of Victoria and the head of the organization.

Belgium having approved the unwritten law, we shall be pleased to include the entire American supply among our exports.—New York Evening Mail.

THE CORRECT FORESTRY POLICY IS LAID DOWN

Editor Advertiser: The company that was refused a license to lumber the forest of Pihonua ought to turn in a new application and offer to plant trees between the trees left. That seems to be the only way to preserve the Hawaiian forests. Such planting can be done for five to six dollars an acre plus salary to a forest-planter. That means about \$1.00 a stump, and that will overthrow all reasonable objections. Forestry does not mean to make forest reserves and let the valuable trees on it stay there and become rotten. Such a course would only place the forestry and forest reserves in discredit.

W. HANNESTAD.
Makawao, Maui, August 21, 1907.

GOVERNOR FREAR TO TAKE UP DAM MATTER

Governor Frear expects very soon to take up for consideration and action the Nuuanu dam matter. He said yesterday that he had not taken the matter up yesterday, though after his visit to the dam he had read the contract for its construction, the Schuyler report and other data regarding it. Secretary Mott-Smith and Attorney General Hemenway had a long conference with Contractor Whitehouse on the matter yesterday afternoon.

It is understood that the legal status of the contract and the contractor is being very carefully gone into by the Secretary and the Attorney General.

The Supreme Court yesterday adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.